

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The population of the world in 1800 was about 640,000,000. It is now estimated at 1,500,000,000, but, while the number of human beings on the earth is increased 1355 per cent, their cohesion has become so much closer that commerce has increased 1,333 per cent. From the exchange of a few articles of luxury, carried on the backs of animals or in slow sailing vessels, commerce has expanded until it now interchanges the products of all lands and climes, utilizing the swiftly moving train by land and the scarcely less swift steamship by sea.

In 1800 the pack animal carried a load of a few hundred pounds or a wagonload, at most a ton. Now the railroad car accepts as much as twenty tons to haul, and the engine hurries twenty or thirty of these vehicles to the ocean, a thousand miles away, where the steamship swallows the load of twenty or thirty such trains, and before the steamship has passed out of sight of land the consignee on the other side of the globe has received notice of its departure, of the cargo it carries and of the day and almost the hour at which he may expect its arrival.

The first steamship crossed the ocean in 1819. In 1900 the steam tonnage afloat is over 13,000,000, and the sailing tonnage over 11,000,000. The first vessel from New York to China required fifteen months for the round trip; now one may accomplish the journey both ways in a little over a month.

In 1808 a trip to Europe occupied over a month, and was very dangerous; now it is a holiday excursion of five days, and as safe as a trip by rail. A century ago messages of business took a year to reach the Orient and obtain a reply. Today, only a few hours, or even minutes, are consumed, thanks to the telegraph.

The commerce of the world in 1800 amounted to \$1,479,000,000; in 1900 it reached the gigantic total of \$19,915,000,000. During the same period the trade of the United States has risen from \$163,000,000 to over two billion dollars. Our imports since the beginning of the century have been multiplied by ten, our exports by twenty. The manufacturers of this country in 1800 were worth \$125,000,000; they are valued at nearly nine billions of dollars for 1900. In 1800 the manufacturers of the entire world were worth \$3,250,000,000; for 1900 they are reckoned at thirty billions of dollars.

The population of the United States a century ago was 3,308,483; today it is approximately 76,250,000. In 1800 the area of Uncle Sam's domain was 827,544 square miles, and it extended only from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river. Now, excluding the newly acquired islands, it is 3,625,600 square miles. Save for the annexation of Texas, all of this additional territory has been acquired by a series of purchases, the total sum paid being only \$49,000,000.

The public domain, which once embraced 122,889,179 square miles, has been so far reduced by sales to settlers and grants to states and railroads that only 946,938 square miles remain subject to disposal by the government. In 1880 there were less than five persons to the square mile of land surface in the United States. There are now about twenty-three persons to each square mile. A century ago only six cities had a population of 8,000 or more; today there are 500 cities in this country with over 8,000 inhabitants. In 1800 Virginia was the most populous state, with 880,190 people; Pennsylvania came next, with 602,545; New York next, with 586,050; and Massachusetts next, with 422,945. New York city was the biggest town, with 60,448 inhabitants; Philadelphia next, with 41,220; Baltimore next, with 26,140 and Boston next, with 24,937.

The territory northwest of the Ohio in 1800 gave returns of a population numbering 45,965; Mississippi territory reported 8,850, and Indian Territory 4,978. In New York state were enumerated 20,618 slaves; in New Jersey 12,422 slaves, and in Pennsylvania 1,706 slaves.

In the west one man can raise as much wheat in a season as will feed 1,200 persons for a year. The up-to-date reaper cuts and binds grain at the rate of 45 minutes per acre. Another machine threshes, winnows and bags the product at the rate of sixty acres a day. One establishment now turns out a hundred and ninety thousand mowers, reapers and harvesters annually, or one machine in less than a minute for every working day.

The farmer in 1800 plowed his land with a wooden plow, sowed the grain broadcast by hand, and when it was ripe cut it with a scythe and thrashed it on the barn floor with a flail. The enormous crops of today have been made possible by agricultural machinery.

We produce more than two billions of corn annually. In wheat we also lead the world, with nearly six hundred million bushels. Our cotton dominates all markets, being 85 per cent of the world's total crop. Texas alone produces more cotton than any foreign cotton-producing country. Our

tobacco crop is five hundred million pounds per annum.

Our farms produce \$2,500,000,000 a year, our mines \$600,000,000, our forests \$1,000,000,000, and our fisheries \$50,000,000. Our total wealth is estimated at \$90,000,000,000. In 1800 we produced 160,000,000 bushels of grain. Today we produce one-third of the grain crop of the world. Our output is fifty-two bushels for each inhabitant, as against thirty bushels in 1800.

We are the richest country in the world. In the amount of our banking capital we stand first among nations, with \$1,030,000,000. With minerals it is pretty much the same as with crops. In 1800 the world produced 11,600,000 tons of coal, and of this quantity 10,000,000 tons came from the mines of Great Britain, the United States contributing only 200,000 tons. Today the world's output of coal is 600,000,000 tons, and our contribution is 175,000,000 tons.

To return for a moment to the farmer: Three hours of man's labor was required to produce a bushel of wheat in 1800; today the time required is only ten minutes. In the same period the cost of the labor needed to create that bushel has been reduced from 18 cents to 3-13 cents.

By the invention of canning and preserving processes the husbandman's market has been enlarged so that he has a sale for the products of his farm and garden all the year round. Nay, more, he has learned how to create an artificial climate under glass and to grow vegetables and fruits in winter. Cold storage keeps over for the winter the summer's surplus, and renders practicable the transportation of many perishable products over great distances. The glass gardens of the United States yield annually \$27,500,000 worth of products, of which \$4,500,000 is for cut flowers and flowering plants.

Morse first exhibited his telegraph in 1835, but it was not until that the first practical test was made over a line between Washington and Baltimore. In 1844, in November, 1800, she made the journey by stage coach, and it took her a week. The distance is now covered by trains in three hours. In those days stage coaches were the most rapid conveyances known, and the Indians described them in wondering admiration as "cabin on wheels."

The election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency was still in dispute one hundred years ago today, a hot battle having delayed the wagon containing the regular quarterly mails from remote parts of New York and Pennsylvania.

**SALT IS AN EXLIXIR.**  
Two Chicago professors, Jacques Loeb and David J. Lingle, of the Chicago University have come to the conclusion that common table salt is a panacea for all the ills to which the human flesh is heir and that by the free use of salt life may be prolonged indefinitely. This conclusion has been reached only after a long and patient investigation, and it is given to the world, not ostentatiously, but with a sincere desire to do good. According to the Chicago American three scientists, "by experimenting on the hearts of turtles and other animals, have found that the heart tissue which has ceased to beat can be made again to take up the rhythmic pulsations by placing it in a solution of common salt or sodium chloride."

In other words, when the heart has ceased to beat it can be again excited and compelled to action by a solution of common salt.

The theory is that what will restore rhythmic activity will prevent its cessation, and thus mankind can keep its heart beating by the free use of salt. The story, if only partly true, is something of great value. Simple remedies have long been sought and they have often been found. The various elixirs and fountains of youth that have been discovered from time to time have proven of only temporary popularity, but that is no reason why something startlingly successful may not yet be discovered. If the heart can be kept going life will doubtless be prolonged, because the heart is the pumping station or power house of the body. That life can be prolonged indefinitely will be prepared to believe, but if it can be made more robust and freer from infirmity while it lasts the boon will be a great one.

For sale or lease 130 acre farm five miles south of Paducah, eighty acres improved. Call on J. F. Estes, 605 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

Evening Sun only 10 cents a week.  
**FISCH'S CURE FOR**  
Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Eczema, Scabies, Ringworm, etc.  
Consumption.

## A PROBLEM FOR CONGRESS

### WHAT SORT OF MONEY SHALL WE GIVE THE FILIPINOS?

Secretary Root Says He Is Tired of Using the Product of Mexican Mints—A Pressing Need.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In a few days Secretary Root will inform congress that it is up to the legislative solons to provide some sort of money for the Philippines. As it now is, there is little Spanish money, some Chinese money, a good deal of Mexican money and not enough American money.

The thing for congress to decide is whether the Philippines are to put on a silver or gold basis. If the legislation does not reach these islands and congress can provide a different tariff law from the one in the United States, it can also provide a different financial basis. If congress decides for a silver basis the secretary of war will recommend that a few carloads of trade dollars be coined for use in these islands. They will circulate at their bullion value.

The Mexican dollars now in use are getting scarce, and the government of Mexico is objecting to minting more. Mexico makes these dollars and sells them by the ton or bushel simply to make a sale on the silver. Their export in this form is to be forbidden on account of the cost of minting. Silver, after a time, may only be exported in chunks. Besides the secretary of war will say it is not dignified for a great big country like America to use money made by a little dinky state like Mexico.

The secretary will say that Uncle Sam is old enough to have his own money and make people take it and if necessary a different kind of money may be provided for every kind of country he owns, just like John Bull etc.

It is decided to place the Philippines on a gold basis, a ratio of the exchange will be fixed for the existing insular currency and American eagles will be sent to take its place.

### FIVE WERE KILLED.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—Three engineers and two firemen were killed and one badly injured in a head-end collision between two freight trains on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads at Melton Miss. Tuesday night. There were double header engines on both trains. Both engines were demolished and a large number of cars smashed. The cause of the accident was disobedience of orders.

### JUDGE BOONE IS DEAD.

Mayfield, Jan. 3.—Judge W. F. Boone, died Tuesday afternoon at his home in Charleston, Mo., after an illness of several weeks. The burial will take place in Clinton tomorrow morning.

The deceased was a former resident of Clinton and was judge of Hickman county several years. He was eighty years old and a brother to the late Judge Boone, of this city.

### A MINSTER DEAD.

Rev. W. E. Hill, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fulton, died in Mississippi several days ago. Mr. Hill was known favorably in this end of the state and in Paducah and his death will be widely regretted.

### TWINS AGAIN.

James D. Coulter, who lives north of Mayfield, beats the record on twins. His good wife presented him with a second set, Sunday night last, a boy and girl. The first set, a boy and girl, was born a year or so ago.

### FULTON GUARD SOLD.

Fulton, Ky., Jan. 3.—The Fulton Guard plant was sold at auction. It was bought by A. S. Worsley, of Fordville, for \$736. He will resume publication of the paper.

Gen. Lew Wallace advocates a firm hand in dealing with the Filipinos. He wants the law laid down, compliance therewith demanded, and deportment made the penalty for smaller infractions and death for serious ones. The general doesn't say so, but he means this country should and will have to deal with the Philippine insurgents as it had to deal with the Indians, and pointedly intimates no other mode of treatment will suffice. Certainly there is reason in all Mr. Wallace says, especially in his idea that only such ruling will have salutary effect. Fear alone is ever a ruling force with aborigines.

There has been a definite announcement of the population of the United States. Hon. Wm. R. Merriam, director of the census, has given out officially that the total population of the United States, situated on the mainland of North America—and of course including that of the islands embraced in the bounds of several of the states—amounts to 76,061,128 persons.

For sale or lease 130 acre farm five miles south of Paducah, eighty acres improved. Call on J. F. Estes, 605 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

## AMEND THE BANKRUPT

The operation of the bankruptcy act has cleared the business atmosphere of the country very considerably. The law went into effect on July 1, 1898, and by September 30, last, 20,128 persons had voluntarily taken advantage of its provisions to wipe out the score against them on the business board, and 1,810 others were forced by their creditors to take a similar course. It is clear enough, from these figures, that the law favors the debtor rather than the creditor—a feature of it which is generally approved. But section 57, which the courts have generally interpreted to provide that payments on account made within four months must be surrendered before the balance of the claim of the creditor to whom payment has been made can be proved and allowed, is so outrageous a handicap upon the business community that it ought to be amended at once.

According to the decisions of many of the courts, the section of the bankruptcy act just referred to puts all creditors at a tremendous disadvantage as compared with previous conditions. If section 57 is to be construed as most of the courts have decided, it will be necessary for every business concern extending credit to its customers to be prepared at all times, either to return all moneys received from them within four months or to surrender such balances as may be due them at the time of the failure of a customer who takes advantage of a national bankruptcy act. The probable dividend to be declared upon conversion of the bankrupt estate into money will be the determining factor in every case, but the man who has pushed his debtor closely and secured payment of the larger portion of his account will rarely find it profitable to prove the remainder of his claim.

The proposition that upon the failure of a person or firm or corporation all of its payments on account for four months previously shall be nullified will be at once recognized by business men as an absurdity. Congress will have to amend the bankruptcy law, in view of this construction of it by the courts.

## THREATENED PERIL

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Cuba is at this moment confronted with a danger which none of its sons, it is safe to say, calculated upon until recently. One country, Germany, has already filed a claim for damages in filed on its citizens during the recent insurrection in Cuba, and in the war between Spain and the United States which followed. There is a practical certainty that England, France and other nations will make similar claims. As the insurrection began in the early weeks of 1895, and as the trouble lasted until the expulsion of Spain from the island by the United States in the latter part of 1898, the chances are that the bills for damages will be large.

## A SECRET MARRIAGE.

Dresden, Tenn., Jan. 3.—A romantic marriage, which was consummated on December 1, has just been made public. Mr. Hugh Hawkins, eldest son of Captain S. W. Hawkins, of Huntington, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Ethridge, of Sharon, at the hotel in McKenzie on that day. Mr. Hawkins then returned to his home in Huntington and the bride went to the home of her parents in Sharon. Mr. Hawkins has been in Mexico for several years in the employ of railway surveyors, and had only been back about a month. The bride is a niece of Emerson Ethridge, of Dresden.

## CLAIMS OF EXPERTS.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chamot, who were among the defenders of the besieged legations of the Chinese capital, arrived on the City of Peking yesterday. Chamot received several wounds and his wife was shot four times. Both are expert rifle shots, and took their places on the wall. One day Mrs. Chamot shot and killed 17 Boxers, and the best day's record of her husband was 54. Together they killed 700 Boxers, Chamot says, and he gives his wife credit for killing 180.

## NOT A CANDIDATE

FOR U. S. SENATOR.  
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 3.—The report that Chief Justice Hazelrigg, who is about to become a private citizen, will be in the race for the Democratic nomination for United States senator before the next general assembly is "without foundation." The judge says: "In no case will I be a candidate for the office." Judge Hazelrigg will open an office for the practice of his profession here.

## PENSION FOR EMPLOYEES.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3.—The plan of pensioning old and deserving employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company was inaugurated on the 1st. The system will benefit 80,000 persons and cost the company \$200,000 per annum.

## DIAMONDS WERE REAL.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Captain, N. M., confirms the finding of valuable diamonds near that place. The vicinity is rapidly filling up with prospectors.

Gen. Jas. E. Slaughter, a well known ex-Confederate general, died in Mexico City, aged 87.

The People's Friend—The SUN.

## SH UP.

### LED OUTRIGHT WOUNDED.

Engineer Fred Greif, Brother of Superintendent Greif, and Four Others Killed—Engineer Charles Crane Injured

Natchez, Miss., Jan. 3.—Tuesday night shortly after 8 o'clock there was a frightful collision on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad between Hays Station and Melton. The collision was between the engine of a freight train coming south and two locomotives going north. The train and the locomotives were running with ordinary speed, but the headlights of the locomotives were seen too late for the engineers to avoid the awful crash.

Five men were killed outright, one white man and four negroes.

The dead are: Engineer Fred Greif, brother of Supt. A. J. Greif.

Dan Carraine, fireman, colored.

Two firemen and one brakeman, colored, names unknown.

The injured are: Charles Crane, engineer, of Wilson, La.

Engineer High and Joe Glass, slightly bruised.

The engineers who escaped immediate death did so by jumping from their cabs. The engines were thrown from the track and four cars were demolished, virtually making kindling wood of them.

It is said the cause of the accident was disobedience.

### From Thursday's Sun.

The remains of Mr. Fred Greif, a former Paducah boy, arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon on a special train from Vicksburg, Miss., in charge of his brother, Mr. A. J. Greif and Robert Bert. He was an engineer on a freight train, and was killed in a "head on" collision at Hays Station, 50 miles below Vicksburg, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley.

The deceased was 24 years old and until a few years ago a well known baker here. His brother, Mr. A. J. Greif, is a superintendent of one of the lower divisions of the Illinois Central. He was single man and left two brothers and three sisters, Messrs. A. J. and James Greif, the latter a twin brother, and Mesdames Ella Lowery, of Wilson; Minnie Rowlett, of Louisville, and Miss Lou Greif, of Wilson, La. He was a cousin of Postmaster F. M. Fisher and son of the late Nicholas Greif, who died here a few years ago. The funeral took place this afternoon; burial at Oak Grove.

There were seven killed in the wreck, according to reports.

## A SECRET MARRIAGE.

Dresden, Tenn., Jan. 3.—A romantic marriage, which was consummated on December 1, has just been made public. Mr. Hugh Hawkins, eldest son of Captain S. W. Hawkins, of Huntington, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Ethridge, of Sharon, at the hotel in McKenzie on that day. Mr. Hawkins then returned to his home in Huntington and the bride went to the home of her parents in Sharon. Mr. Hawkins has been in Mexico for several years in the employ of railway surveyors, and had only been back about a month. The bride is a niece of Emerson Ethridge, of Dresden.

## CLAIMS OF EXPERTS.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chamot, who were among the defenders of the besieged legations of the Chinese capital, arrived on the City of Peking yesterday. Chamot received several wounds and his wife was shot four times. Both are expert rifle shots, and took their places on the wall. One day Mrs. Chamot shot and killed 17 Boxers, and the best day's record of her husband was 54. Together they killed 700 Boxers, Chamot says, and he gives his wife credit for killing 180.

## NOT A CANDIDATE

FOR U. S. SENATOR.  
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 3.—The report that Chief Justice Hazelrigg, who is about to become a private citizen, will be in the race for the Democratic nomination for United States senator before the next general assembly is "without foundation." The judge says: "In no case will I be a candidate for the office." Judge Hazelrigg will open an office for the practice of his profession here.

## PENSION FOR EMPLOYEES.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3.—The plan of pensioning old and deserving employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company was inaugurated on the 1st. The system will benefit 80,000 persons and cost the company \$200,000 per annum.

## DIAMONDS WERE REAL.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Captain, N. M., confirms the finding of valuable diamonds near that place. The vicinity is rapidly filling up with prospectors.

Gen. Jas. E. Slaughter, a well known ex-Confederate general, died in Mexico City, aged 87.

The People's Friend—The SUN.

## ATEST.

Dr. L. Sproule, of Williamsport, Bell county, Ky., has written Sheriff Meyers, of Edmonson county, Illinois, that John Owen, who was hanged at Paris December 21, was a native of Missouri; that his name was John Archie Owen. In 1889 Owen married Sprule's sister-in-law, deserting her two months later, with \$1,000 of her money. Owen had traveled extensively in South America and Mexico, and was given to posing as a man of wealth and culture.

The New Year's reception at the White House was one of the most notable events of the kind that Washington has ever witnessed. The president and Mrs. McKinley received thousands of callers, beginning with the foreign ambassadors and ending with the general public.

The advent of the new year was celebrated in Pekin on an elaborate scale. A review of the British troops in honor of Queen Victoria was ignored by the French, although all nations had been invited to send representatives.

It is said in the event of the purchase of the Danish West Indies the United States may also acquire the island of Jamaica from Great Britain in exchange for territory in the Philippines.

Samuel McAfee Duncan, of Nicholasville, well known as a writer on historical subjects, died at St. Joseph's hospital, in Lexington Tuesday, of a complication of diseases.

In East county thirteen men have been killed and fourteen wounded in the past two years, some of the citizens are urging the adoption of prohibition as a remedy.

The jailer at Parkersburg, W. Va., pays \$3,000 to the county for all privileges to that office, which includes the rent of the jail building, partly a public tavern.

Gen. James A. Walker will contest the seat in congress won by W. F. Rhea, the Democratic candidate in the Ninth Virginia district last election.

In Robertson county, Ky., Mrs. America Dayton Rogers was burned to death while removing a pan of burning grease from a kitchen stove.

At Irvine, Ky., Thomas Sparks was held in bond of \$500 to answer the charge of killing Henry Carson his thirteen-year-old nephew.

The Republican joint caucus of the Michigan legislature has renominated the Hon. James McMillan for United States senator.

The army bill will be pressed before congress from this on. The bill is demanded by the administration and will pass.

Notices of reduction in wages have been posted at all the blast furnaces in Mahoning and Shenango valleys, O.

Judge Evans is making an active fight against the proposition to divide Kentucky into two federal judicial districts.

A successor to United States Senator Wolcott will be voted for by the Colorado legislature on January 15.

A Chicago packing house secured a contract to furnish the Russian army with \$100,000 worth of meat.

The Rev. W. W. Weikert, of Philadelphia, died at sea and his body was buried in the ocean.

Fire in the pattern plant of S. Jarvis Adams & Co., at Pittsburg, caused a loss of \$100,000.

It is believed Li Hung Chang, China's greatest statesman, is seriously ill.

The Nebraska legislature is in session and the Republicans are in control.

Schmolze, Richardson & Co., London bankers, have failed for \$500,000.

The Turkish census of 1900 indicates a population of 35,000,000.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.—We will

pay the highest market price for nice dressed hogs.

JAKE BIEDERMAN GROC. CO.

## A BUSY BUREAU.

The bureau of engraving and printing at Washington during the past few years has been a very busy place. It takes \$1,000,000 in paper money every day to redeem the worn-out bank bills sent to Washington, by the banks of the country, and \$12,000,000 a month to redeem the circulating notes of national banks. It is the business of this bureau to keep up a full supply of these notes; besides, at present the government prints all its own postage and revenue stamps. This bureau also has charge of that work. Last year 3,785,828,875 postage stamps were turned out, of which Cuba got 18,000,000, Porto Rico and the Philippines 4,000,000 and Guam 45,000, the balance being used in this country. It required 3,000,000 stamps to cover the business of the internal revenue department, together with 1,000,000 stamps for postal special delivery. In addition to all these 55,000 of the special one hundred dollar stamp were issued. Taking it all together, the stamp business of the United States can be set down as a very considerable industry.

A receiver was appointed for the Dingley Woolen Mills company, an extensive manufacturing concern of Philadelphia.

## Use Work is Hard Work without GOLD DUST.

## I. C. CHANGES. FLOOD OF ORDERS

### SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE I. C.

Operating Department—Mr. J. F. Wallace Is Promoted to Assistant General Manager at Chicago.

Several important changes are announced by the Illinois Central.

Mr. J. F. Wallace is appointed assistant general manager, with office at Chicago, and to him will report the general superintendent of transportation, superintendent of machinery, superintendent of telegraph, chief engineer, consulting engineer, engineer of construction, chief surgeon, chief claim agent, chief special agent, assistant general superintendent and superintendents of Northern and Western lines.

Mr. A. W. Sullivan is appointed assistant second vice president, with office at Chicago, vice Mr. J. F. Wallace, transferred.

Mr. J. G. Hartigan resigned as assistant general superintendent of Northern and Western lines, and the office is abolished.

The office of superintendent of transportation is abolished, and Mr. J. W. Higgins is appointed general superintendent of transportation, office at Chicago.

Mr. H. W. Parkhurst is appointed engineer of construction, having charge of all work not assigned to the chief engineer, and shall be under the assistant general manager.

These changes considerably reorganize the operating department of the Illinois Central, offices being created as well as abolished.

The assistant general superintendent will have jurisdiction over all the railroads south of the Ohio river, with office at Memphis.

## HAYDEN-KUHN WEDDING.

Kuttawa, Ky., Jan. 3.—Mr. Charles Hayden, a prominent young farmer in this county, was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kuhn, a charming young woman and well known in society and educational circles. Rev. J. B. Seay, of the local M. E. church, performed the ceremony.

A train near Nolis, Ohio, was wrecked by running into a wagon loaded with logs. One man was killed and another seriously injured.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

## For a SUMMER CRUISE take the

## GOAST LINE TO MACKINAG

NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS. SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago.

For rates and particulars apply to the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

## FOR MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER

## The Best Prescription Is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The Formula Is Plainly Printed on Every Bottle So That the People May Know Just What They Are Taking.

Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the Original and that all other so-called "Tasteless" chill tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price 50c.

If it fails to cure go to your merchant AND GET YOUR MONEY BACK. We will refund to him. Price 50c. VAN VLEET-MANSFIELD DRUG CO., Sole Proprietors, MEMPHIS, TENN.

## PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed

109 N. 4th, lower room.